

MARXIAN CLASSICS  
IN THE LIGHT OF  
CURRENT HISTORY  
Jay Lovestone



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MARXIAN CLASSICS IN THE LIGHT  
OF CURRENT HISTORY

Fall Term 1934

Instructor : Jay Lovestone

Session I. SUGGESTED QUESTION FOR STUDY  
OF THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

1. Is the proletarian revolution inevitable?
2. Are there only two classes?
3. What is the essence of the Marxian conception of the State?
4. How does the present crisis reflect bourgeois transformation of religious and political illusions?
5. Can you cite any facts in present-day developments illustrating the distinct role of the bourgeoisie in revolutionizing instruments of production?
6. What is the crassest example of the economic centralization reflecting political centralization today?
7. Can you present any recent facts confirming the role of cheap wares as the capitalist heavy artillery in so-called backward countries?
8. Historically speaking, what is the gift of capitalism to civilization?
9. How does the present situation illustrate the Marxian theory of the crisis?
10. What is new in the present trends towards middle-class composition as distinct from Marxian examination?
11. Discuss American developments in the light of the Marxian theory of the influence of the development of industry on the proletariat.
12. In what way does the present textile strike confirm or refute Marxian conception of the real fruit of immediate battles of the workers.
13. In view of the great development of communications in the United States, why is there no greater unity amongst the workers here?
14. Discuss influence of discontents in ruling class on proletariat.
15. In the light of Marxian conception as to possible changed class alliances, what do you think of the new "discoveries" of the role of the middle class in the United States?
16. Marx said: "On the whole, however, thanks to their conditions of life, the members of the slum proletariat are far more apt to become the venal tools of the forces of reaction". Discuss this in the light of recent German and American developments.
17. What are the national and international phases of the class war?
18. What are the tests of decay in a social order?
19. What, if any, are the distinctions between Communists and other proletarians?
20. On what are the Communist theories based?
21. In the light of the Marxian conception of capital, discuss the present stagnation in the capital market.
22. Give the Marxian analysis of "live labor", and "stored labor" in the present developments in the United States and the U.S.S.R.
23. Illustrate from every day life the Marxian examination of the bourgeoisie concepts of independence and freedom.
24. Marx said, "But, in extant society, private property has been abolished for nine-tenths of the population; it exists only because these nine-tenths have none of it". What of the conception of rugged individualism in the light of this?
25. What do you understand by Marx's statement that "Communism does not deprive any one of the power of appropriating social production? Illustrate this in reference to the U.S.S.R.



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26. Interpret the address made in the recent session of the League of Nations by Wotta in the light of the Marxian conception of production and class culture.
27. Discuss the position of the family statically and dynamically today on the basis of the Marxian analysis.
28. Contrast the role of women in the Fascist set-up and in Socialist society.
29. "The workers have no country". Examine in the light of current developments this conception of the state and the changing role of national factors.
30. Give three current events based on the Marxian conception of the relationship between the production of commodities and the production of ideas.
31. Discuss the proletarian dictatorship, revolution, and evolution, and immediate programs.
32. What of the role of planning as indicated by Marx and the experience in the U.S.S.R.?
33. Analyze the Marxian conception of the atrophying of the state in the light of the U.S.S.R. developments.
34. Discuss the relation between revolution and the New Deal in the light of Marxian conception of bourgeois socialism.
35. Illustrate in practical life the role of Communism in the struggle for immediate demands.
37. Discuss the present-day German developments on the basis of the following statement by Marx: "Consequently in 19th Century Germany, the bourgeois revolution can only be immediate precursor of a proletarian revolution".

Session II. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR STUDY  
OF STATE AND REVOLUTION (LENIN)

1. Take the American government today; show whether it is an organ for the reconciliation of classes or not.
2. Compare the role of the Fascist government in Germany, the imperial government in Japan, and the royal democratic government in England in the same light.
3. Can you cite any period in American history or in French history when the state appeared as a mediator between classes?
4. Indicate the distinction in life of the Marxian and the anarchist conception of the state as illustrated in the current developments in the U.S.S.R.
5. Given the purest democracy, what effect would that have on the use of force in the struggle?
6. In what way would you find exceptions in the U.S., if any, to the classical Marxian conception of the state?
7. What is the basis of the development and decay of parliamentary institutions as indicated by recent trends in dominantly peasant countries and in highly industrial countries?
8. What influence on the American state apparatus has the (until recently) fluidity of class relations had?
9. Compare the corporate state as conceived by Fascism and the proletarian state of the working class as conceived by the Communist movement.



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10. Lenin states: "Take any parliamentary country from America to Switzerland, from France to England, Norway, etc., the actual work of the state is done behind the scenes and is carried out by the departments, the chancelleries and the staffs. Parliament itself is given up to talk for the special purpose of fooling the 'common people'". Discuss this in the light of a special comparison between the structure of the British state and that of the American state.
11. Will the proletarian dictatorship destroy officialdom immediately? Discuss the distinctions between officialdom in general and the bureaucratic state machine in particular.
12. What is the relation between proletarian discipline and production, as concretized in the Russian experience?
13. Distinguish between voluntary centralism as enunciated by Marx and federalism as developed by the bourgeoisie in their respective state structures.
14. According to Lenin, Engels maintains: "That the Democratic Republic is the nearest jumping-board to the dictatorship of the proletariat". Would you, therefore, say that it will be easier for the American proletariat to seize power than it was for the Russians? If so, why? If not, why not?
15. Lenin stresses that: "In Germany the Federated State is the transition to the complete unitary State, and the 'revolutions from above' of 1866 and 1870 must not be turned backwards, but must be completed by a 'movement from below'". Examine this statement in the light of the Hitler conception of a totalitarian state and the whole Nazi attitude towards their so-called revolution.
16. Are Communists indifferent to the question of the form of the state?
17. What are the features of the Marxian attitude towards the small states in the 19th century.
18. Is democracy identical with majority rule? Discuss this in the light of present-day French and American developments.
19. In the light of the Marxian conception of the withering away of the state, show the contrasting trends in the U.S. and U.S.S.R., and in Sweden.
20. What is the Marxian conception of the transition from capitalism to Communism? Discuss this in the light of the controversy between the Socialist and Communist movements.
21. Is Communism obtainable at once in a cataclysmic fashion? Discuss this in the light of such concepts as justice and equality.
22. What is the economic basis for the complete withering away of the state?
23. The formula reads: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs". What is the status of the formula in the U.S.S.R. today? Why?
24. Through what stage of Communist development is the U.S.S.R. going today?
25. Is democracy of any importance to the working class in its struggle for freedom? Discuss this problem in the light of war, Communism and the Soviet Union, and the struggle of the Communist Party in Germany today.
26. What judgment has history rendered in the light of recent European immediate post-war revolutions upon Kautsky's fundamental conception of the state in his pamphlet, "The Road to Power"?
27. What are the essential differences between the Marxists and the



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Anarchists in reference to the state?

29. What is the fundamental historical significance of the Paris Commune in regard to the struggle of the proletariat in the present-day democratic countries?

Session III. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR STUDY  
OF EIGHTEENTH BRUNNEN (MARX)

1. What is the essence of the Marxian philosophy running like a red thread thru the 18th Brunnens?
2. In the light of Marx's evaluation of certain types of alliances between revolutionary workers and elements of bourgeois and petty bourgeois reformists, characterize some significant post-war struggles in Germany and Austria.
3. On the basis of the Marxian contrast between proletarian revolutions and bourgeois revolutions evaluate the Russian and Spanish revolutions.
4. Marx speaks of "parliamentary immobility". Discuss this problem in the light of the recent British Labor Party convention and decisions and policies in the German Labor movement in immediate pre-Hitler days.
5. Discuss problems of realism in relation to revolutionists and reformists today.
6. Is there any phase or event of the Russian Revolution which is comparable to the position of the French proletariat towards the Elected Assembly in the Spring of 1848?
7. In present-day class relationships in certain countries are there any forces playing roles similar to Louis Bonaparte's and that of the Society of December 10th?
8. Compare the class trends in France, 1848, Italy, 1890, Germany 1932, and Russia 1917.
9. Compare the economic plight of the French peasantry in the middle of the 18th Century with that of the farmers in the U.S. today. Especially in the light of the debt problem. On the basis of Marxian analysis what practical lessons can be drawn from this for the present American class developments?
10. Given the class composition pictured in the 18th Brunnens examine the statement that Marxism is only a crude counter-posing of proletariat versus bourgeoisie.
11. Under which class relationships can one expect a "hypocritical modularity to strut about in a hero's garb"? Discuss this in the light of some outstanding international events within the last three years.
12. Examine the propaganda and agitation campaigns of Mussolini and Hitler in the light of Marx's declaration regarding "Men make their own history...thinking of the old".
12. Translate into present-day class problems the following: "The social revolution of the 19th century cannot draw its figurative embellishments from the past; it must create them anew out of the future..."
13. Compare Hitler and Mussolini's economic predicaments, role and tactics with Louis Bonaparte's.
14. Indicate the forces making for decay of parliamentarism in Louis Bonaparte's days, and compare them with the trend in present-day France and U.S.



15. Marx said: "Enough to say here that the National Assembly was indisposed to vanish from the state for long intervals...The only requisite was that the Assembly should take a permanent holiday, and that the Republic's motto, 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite' should be replaced by the unambiguous words, 'Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery'".  
What light does the above analysis throw on trends in the development of state structure or forms of class rule in post-war capitalism?
16. Marx said: "When business was brisk, as it still was in the early months of 1851, the commercial bourgeoisie was dragged at the prospect of any parliamentary struggle, for this might put the business world out of temper. But when the business was slack, as it had been since the end of February, parliamentary turmoil was declared to be the cause of the slackness, and it was said that there could be no hope of a revival until the parliamentary turmoil was settled".  
Discuss this in the light of recent and current French and American political experience and developments.
17. Examine Marx's comment on the significance of the defeat of the June insurgents, the real meaning of the bourgeois republic, and the then existing differences between class developments in Europe and the U.S.A. in the light of the present situation and trend of class development.
18. Compare the attitude, strategy and tactics of the bourgeoisie in crisis and fear in France 1850, and in France, 1934. Show similarities and dissimilarities.
19. Discuss same in the light of certain phases of the recent debate regarding the New Deal, Hoover's latest book, "The Challenge to Liberty", and the organization of the Liberty League.
20. Discuss the lottery scheme in various countries today as a "Daughter of Elysium" for the bourgeoisie in the light of the strategy of Bonaparte in 1850-1.
21. Which recent events are comparable to those estimated by Marx in regard to Thiers and Berryer becoming compelled to "declare that, though their hearts were Royalist, their heads were Republican".  
Examine unbroken underlying strategy of bourgeoisie here.
22. Compare the evolution towards end of Hitler in Germany with that of Bonaparte's from November 1849 to April 1851.
23. Evaluate the basic features of Fascism today (class base, state structure, tactics, etc.) with those of the regime of Louis Bonaparte.



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Session IV, SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR STUDY  
OF GERMANY: REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION (Engels)

1. To what extent is the method of analysis employed by Engels in this book applicable to the present situation in Germany?
2. Examine the role of the middle class in Germany today in the light of its historical background and behavior, particularly in the situation described by Engels.
3. Given the Marxian evaluation of the development of the working class movement as an independent force, give proof or disproof of this approach in the light of recent trends in Germany.
4. What accounts for the general position of the agricultural population in the class struggle?
5. Engels said: "Lastly, German philosophy, that most complicated, but at the same time most sure, thermometer of the development of the German mind, had declared for the middle class, when Hegel in his Philosophy of Law pronounced Constitutional Monarchy to be the final and most perfect form of government." Discuss this on the basis of the status of the monarchical movement in Germany today.
6. Compare the use of the word "Socialist" as a cover term in 1847 in Germany and 1930.
7. Compare the influence of the religious question in Germany on the conditions described by Engels and the role played by this question in present-day Germany.
8. "The government of Prince Metternich turned upon two hinges; firstly, to keep every one of the different nations subjected to the Austrian rule in check, by all other nations similarly conditioned; secondly, and this always has been the fundamental principle of absolute monarchies, to rely for support upon two classes, the feudal landlords and the large stock-jobbing capitalists; and to balance, at the same time, the influence and power of either of these classes by that of the other, so as to leave full independence of action to the Government".  
From this point of view how would you estimate the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, the travail of Austria today, and the tactics of the Japanese Government in present-day far eastern relations?
9. Can you account for anti-Semitism in Austria today on the basis of the role of certain so-called Jewish literary figures in 1844?
10. Discuss Engels' conception of class alignments and re-alignments in revolutions as illustrated in some of the most recent European revolutions (Hungary, Spain, etc.)
11. Discuss the problem of public works and their political implications as handled by the Roosevelt administration in relation to the role of public works in Vienna in the forties.
12. Given the experiences and defeats of the European proletariat in the forties, how account for the victory of the Russian working class in 1917?
13. Compare the role of the petty bourgeoisie in the latest Spanish revolutionary struggles (Catalonia) with the role of the Austrian and German petty bourgeoisie in the forties.
14. What organic connection do you find between the present class alignments in Austria and the background of class relations prevailing in Austria during the time described by Engels?



15. How account for the revival of Czech nationalism today in the light of the tendency towards decay in 1848?
16. On the basis of the sharp swing to reaction following the defeat of the Paris proletariat, discuss the significance of the victory of the Russian proletariat in its post-dynastic implications.
17. Compare the dismissal of the Centre - (Catholic) - Socialist coalition of Prussia in July 1932 by Von Papen with the events in Prussia and the reaction of the German middle class upon the entry of General Wrangel in Berlin.
18. Discuss Engels' conception of the strategy of revolution in the light of experiences in the Russian, Hungarian, Spanish, German and Austrian revolutions.
19. Examine the role of the German Social Democracy and the Communist Party of Germany in January, 1933, in the light of the following declaration by Engels: "A well-contested defeat is a fact of as much revolutionary importance as an easily won victory...it is a matter of course that, in every struggle, he who takes up the gauntlet risks being beaten; but is that a reason why he should confess himself beaten, and submit to the yoke without drawing the sword?"
20. To what recent event in the international class struggle could the following estimate by Engels be applicable?: "In a revolution he who commands a decisive position and surrenders it, instead of forcing the enemy to try his hand at an assault, invariably deserves to be treated as a traitor".
21. Engels speaks of "that incurable malady of parliamentary cretinism". Discuss this conception in the light of working class political experience thru the international Social Democratic movement.
22. Can you find any parallel attitude in present-day German developments to the attitude of the German middle class towards the Imperial Constitution in the 'forties?
23. Discuss some of the tactics of the Bolshevik party in Russia towards Kerensky on the basis of Engels' attitude towards the need for "clearing Germany of its old monarchial encumbrances".
24. Discuss the estimate of insurrection given by Engels.
25. Can you cite any contemporary problems faced by the working class today and role played by the proletariat in certain countries at this moment that are comparable with the situation confronting the working class in central Europe during the period examined by



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SESSION V. SUGGESTED QUESTION FOR STUDY  
OF IMPERIALISM BY LENIN.

1. What is the economic basis of the role played by the labor aristocracy, a role characterized by Lenin as "A universal, historical phenomenon"?
2. What has been the effect of the NRA on the concentration of industry and development of monopoly? Why?
3. Examine the controversy over naval parity now raging amongst the leading imperialist powers in the light of Lenin's conception of the struggle for the re-division of the world.
4. Trace the development of trustification in the U.S. and specify certain peculiar features of this process in the U.S.
5. Discuss the relationship between trustification and the contradictions inherent in capitalism in the U.S., Germany, the peculiar features in England, in the present world crisis.
6. Lenin said: "Thus is competition transformed into monopoly. We see before us the giant process of socialization of production. Particularly is the process of technical inventions and improvements also being socialized? Comment on this in the light of the conceptions of state capitalism and two outstanding political consequences of this trend in the U.S. and Germany.
7. Enumerate the essential features of imperialism as indicated by Lenin and illustrate these features in Japanese, French, and German commercial and foreign policy.
8. Discuss recent steps in American colonial and foreign policy and indicate whether the U.S. is becoming more or less imperialist.
9. An outstanding feature of imperialism is the export of capital. Recent years have seen a marked falling off in the export of capital. Would you then say that capitalism has become less imperialistic? Why?
10. A German bourgeois student of imperialism has stated: "National economy, the more it is developed, the more readily it turns to the risky undertakings, or to undertakings abroad; to such undertakings which require years for their development and finally, to such as are of only local importance." Comment on this in the light of the heavy defaults on foreign loans in the last five years.
11. Examine the role of the country's five biggest banks in the U.S. on the basis of the following statement by Marx: "Banks establish on a social scale the form, but only the form, of social book-keeping and of a general distribution of the means of production."
12. Discuss the problem of organized capitalism in the light of the role of Fascism and the efforts of the New Deal, particularly the NRA.
13. Much has been said about the large number of stockholders in the U.S. Would you say that this meant a socialization of capital in the U.S.?
14. What are the new features in the relations between government and capitalist industry on the basis of the following trends: 1. The increasing influence of finance capital. 2. The fusion between finance and industrial capital. 3. The conflict in the world market. Particularly look into this phenomenon on the basis of the role of the Japanese government in the conflict for domination of the world market.



15. Within the British empire, Australia used to be one of the main forces making for turning England into an ally or benevolent neutral in case of a conflict between U.S. and Japan. Has this changed? If yes, why? If no, why not?
16. Lenin stated: "Of course, if capitalism could develop agriculture which is everywhere very backward in comparison with industry; if capitalism could raise the standard of life of the population, which despite the incredible progress of technique everywhere remains half starved and in want, then there could be no talk about a surplus of capital". Discuss this declaration in the light of the status of American agriculture.
17. What is the significance of the existence and progress of the Soviet Union for the continuity of imperialism?
18. In what great spheres of politics is the world today divided and what is the economic basis of this division?
19. Examine Lenin's theory of uneven development of capitalism in the light of the position of the U.S. and what is the significance of this development for the tactical strategy of the American labor movement.
20. When did American imperialism begin?
21. What is there new in the role of American imperialism today?
22. Discuss the attitude towards imperialism as manifested by Cunow in the German Social Democracy and examine its consequences for the international proletariat.
23. Imperialism is at the same time the highest and the decadent stage of capitalism. Discuss this so far as America is concerned on the basis of trends in American production, the sharpening of the basic contradictions of capitalism, and sundry solutions now being offered for securing greater equilibrium in capitalist social and economic relations.
24. Examine Kautsky's theory of "ultra-imperialism" as applied to England and the United States.
25. Would you say that imperialism leads to innovations and national oppression only in the case of "the newly penetrated countries"?
26. A champion of German imperialism once declared: "If the ultimate result is that the management of the banks is in the hands of a dozen people, then their activity is now already more important, than the activity of the majority of government ministers..." Comment on this in the light of the new turn in the New Deal as indicated by Roosevelt's speech at the recent convention of the Investment Bankers Association in Washington.
27. Discuss the problem of planned economy under capitalism in its imperialist stage.
28. Has American capitalism reached its highest point of development?
29. What are some decisive social and economic consequences for U.S. imperialism flowing from the present world crisis?
30. What is the actual and potential role of Latin America in the immediate future of U.S. imperialism?
31. What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the course of imperialist development by Great Britain and by the U.S.?
32. Discuss the problem of capitalist stabilization in the light of the present position and perspective of imperialism, particularly as indicated in the policies of the victorious and vanquished imperialist powers in regard to Versailles, war debts, reparations, etc.



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Session VI. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR STUDY  
OF "WHAT IS TO BE DONE" (Lenin)

Part I.

1. What is the tactical significance for revolutionists of the following statement by Lenin: "Only those who have no reliance in themselves can fear to enter into temporary alliances with unreliable people."?
2. Discuss the relationship between eclecticism and absence of principle on the one hand and the Russian opportunist plea for "freedom of criticism" on the other. To what extent are the issues involved in this controversy alive in the present controversy in the American Socialist Party?
3. Examine the role of the vanguard to be played by the revolutionary party of the working class in the light of the following fundamental conceptions of Lenin: "Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. This cannot be insisted upon too strongly at a time when the fashionable preaching of opportunism is combined with absorption in the narrowest forms of practical activity."
4. What importance do the controversies over "strict distinction of shades" of opinion and factional disputes over party mistakes assume in the development of the revolutionary movement?
5. What are the relations between the experiences of sections of an international movement in the building of the world revolutionary-forces? What are the prerequisites for proper relationships here?
6. What lessons can we draw from the following statement by Lenin? "The national tasks of Russian Social Democracy are such as have never confronted any other Socialist Party in the world." What is the significance for the international Communist movement today of the following conclusion arrived at by Engels for the international Social Democracy in 1874: "If the German workers proceed in this way they may not march exactly at the head of the movement--it is not in the interest of the movement that the workers of one country should march at the head of all--but they will occupy an honorable place on the battle line, and they will stand armed for battle when other unexpected grave trials or momentous events will demand heightened courage, heightened determination and the will to act."
7. Why and how did Lenin speak of placing "the Russian proletariat in the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat"? Discuss this in the light of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the controversy in the world socialist movement arising therefrom.
8. What is the Leninist approach towards gathering revolutionary experience and organizational skill and the relation of such acquisition to the overcoming of shortcomings by the revolutionary party?



Suggested Questions - Part I.

10. What is Lenin's attitude towards the theory of spontaneity of the labor movement and the role of a conscious factor?  
Examine this attitude on the basis of the role revolutionists may play in the present stage of development in the American labor movement.
11. Can you illustrate on the basis of the German experiences and on the basis of recent American working-class struggles the potential role of the revolutionists in the spontaneous actions of great masses of workers against the capitalist class and its government?
12. Comment on the following and translate the same into practical policy for the labor movement to-day:  
"It (Rabochaya Mysl) absolutely refuses independently to work out a specifically Social Democratic policy corresponding to the general tasks of Socialism and to contemporary conditions in Russia."
13. What is this disease that Lenin calls "subservience to spontaneity"?  
Can you cite any manifestations of this disease in the American labor movement? What method of treatment would you suggest to overcome this disease?
14. To what extent is the following timely to-day, and to what extent are there any differences in the application of strategy in regard to this in the U.S. from that of Russia at the opening of the 20th century?  
"In a word, economic (factory) exposures have been an important lever in the economic struggle and they will continue to be so as long as capitalism, which creates the need for the workers to defend themselves, exists."
15. Distinguish between the role of the revolutionary political organization and the trade union in the class struggle, particularly on the basis of the present situation in the U.S..
16. What is the attitude of revolutionary Social Democracy (to-day Communism) towards reforms and the role of reforms in the "revolutionary struggle for liberty and for socialism"?  
Examine this in the light of the attitudes towards immediate demands manifested by the right and left wings of the American Socialist movement prior to the Russian Bolshevik Revolution.
17. Bernstein said: "The movement is everything, the ultimate aim is nothing."  
Examine this fundamental doctrine of revisionism in the light of experiences of Social Democracy since the close of the war.

(Part II follows)



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Session VII.

Suggested Questions For Study Of "What Is To Be Done" (Lenin).

Part II.

1. What are the requisites for genuine class consciousness according to Lenin? Illustrate this phenomenon in the American class struggle to-day.
2. What is the Leninist conception of what constitutes a revolutionary socialist?
3. Lenin said: "All over the world, including Russia, the police themselves often give the economic struggle a political character and the workers are beginning to understand whom the government supports". In the light of this conclusion, what would you say is the task of the Communists in relation to trade union politics?
4. Illustrate on the basis of American labor history of immediate pre-war days the following evaluation made by Lenin of Russian experiences: "The economists and the modern terrorists spring from a common root, namely subservience to spontaneity".
5. What did Lenin mean when he said: "A Social Democrat, if he really believes it is necessary to develop the political consciousness of the proletariat, must go among all classes of the people"? Can you cite an illustration of this in the struggle against imperialist war and fascism to-day?
6. What is the Leninist conception of the role of the "vanguard" and his attitude to those who call themselves the "vanguard" and let matters end right there and then? Can you give three such instances in recent American Communist development?
7. Illustrate through an analysis of the A. F. of L. politics the truth of Lenin's conclusion that: "Working class trade union politics are precisely working class bourgeois politics".
8. Discuss the problems for a revolutionary movement in such countries as Germany to-day, growing out of institutions and practices of a nature similar to those agencies and practices known in Russia under the Czar as "Razvodka".
9. What practical lessons can you draw for the American revolutionary movement from Lenin's estimate of the needs for flexibility in tactics as formulated by him in his controversy with the "Rabocheye Dyelo"?
10. What are the distinctions drawn by Lenin between the activities of the professional revolutionist and the activities of the great mass of workers in the general class struggle?
11. In the present controversy in the Communist movement over the labor party question, can you find, under cover of left phrases, a position really occupied by the economists in Russia?
12. What is Lenin's approach to the differentiation between workers and intellectuals in the revolutionary movement and the need for doing away with any such differentiation at certain points? Can you apply the lessons taught us by Lenin here to present-day events? If so, how?
13. What specific peculiarity of Russian class developments serves at first glance to give the impression that there are no differences between revolutionary socialists and trade union organizations?